

November 1952

Volume 31

Number 367

LABOUR ORGANISER



CONTENTS



Get Every Labour Vote Registered

by Len Sims

Organising a League Branch

by Ken Peay

Put it in Writing

by Frank Allaun

Local Election Costs

by John Taylor, M.P.

Keep the Party Lively—and Happy

by Len Maynard

Efficiency Pays a Dividend

by T. Knight

PRICE FIVEPENCE

Situations Vacant

ILFORD NORTH C.L.P. Applications are invited for the post of Secretary-Agent from persons experienced in the control of Elections, or otherwise qualified. Salary and conditions in accordance with the National Agreement. Application forms can be obtained from **Mr. H. Hodson, 5 Mildmay Parade, Cranbrook Road, Ilford**, to whom they must be returned by the 21st November next.

THE BIRMINGHAM BOROUGH LABOUR PARTY require an Assistant Organiser to work under the direction of the Borough Party Secretary in a Group Agency Scheme. Salary and conditions in accordance with the National Agreement. Application forms from **J. H. Nash, 25a Paradise Street, Birmingham 1**, to whom they should be returned not later than 29th November, 1952.

Articles and letters from readers are welcome. Keep them short and to the point and address them to

The Editor
Labour Organiser
Transport House, Smith Square
London, S.W.1



A COMPLETE CATERING SERVICE

for Weddings — Dinner
Parties — Re-unions —
Children's Parties — at
your home or in any
Hall in London.
Write to the Catering
Department, L.C.S.,
54, Maryland Street,
Stratford, E.15.

LONDON CO-OP

What's the answer?

Is Tanganyika a Colony or a trusteeship? Has anyone managed to assess the strength of the Russian armed forces? Is there a Co-operative movement in Malaya?

These are just three of the questions that are posed by readers and answered by experts in the current issue of FACT, Labour's national monthly. Every month similar questions will be dealt with in a regular feature 'QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.'

This is just one of the many reasons why local Party officials, public speakers, discussion group leaders, and everyone with an interest in home and world affairs, must go to their newsagents at once and place a regular order for FACT.

You'll find it in **FACT**

Order from your newsagent

MONTHLY - SIXPENCE

THE LABOUR ORGANISER

PUBLISHED BY THE LABOUR PARTY, TRANSPORT HOUSE, SMITH SQUARE, LONDON, S.W.1

VOL. 31. NO. 367.

NOVEMBER, 1952

PRICE FIVEPENCE

Get Every Labour Vote Registered Now!

by LEN SIMS

FOLLOWING our successes in the Spring of this year, we are in a position to gain control of more Councils if a few additional victories can be achieved.

Many contests are decided by very small majorities and so often we hear the remark, 'If only . . .' In these instances, attention to detail might well have resulted in victory instead of narrow defeat. Let us therefore examine some aspects of Party organisation which can be undertaken during the winter months in order to perfect our plans.

The importance of the Marked Register is now recognised by Parties. In order to ensure we have an up-to-date Register of Electors to mark, this article will deal with its compilation and the procedure to be followed. It is essential to make sure that all Party members and supporters are given adequate guidance and that the information gathered over recent months, by canvassing and other activities, is fully utilised. The best means of bringing publicity and attention to this very important matter is by setting up small committees at Local Party or Ward level—or polling district level if this is possible—who can concentrate in building up information and to take appropriate action.

The compilation of the Register of Electors is in two stages. The first being confined to the electoral Registration Officer in obtaining information for the preparation of Electors' Lists. The second being the publication of these Lists and

the procedure to be followed for making claims or objections regarding them.

In addition to the procedure laid down, a rigid timetable has to be adhered to by the Electoral Registration Officer in order to comply with printing requirements as well as official regulations. The official timetable we are concerned with is as follows:

Qualifying date for Registration — 20th November, 1952. (1st December in Scotland.)

Electors' Lists to be published—10th January, 1953. (17th January in Scotland.)

Last day for Claims—24th January, 1953. (31st January in Scotland).

Publication of the Register of Electors — 15th March, 1953.

Procedure

The Electoral Registration Officer must have a house-to-house or other sufficient enquiry made as to persons entitled to be registered (excluding Service personnel). This is usually done by the delivery of a form (Form A, 1st Schedule, R.P. Regulations, 1950) to each house in the area of the local authority. This form provides for the entry of all adults who are normally resident in the house on the qualifying date. A person who, by chance, happens to be staying there but is resident elsewhere, should not be entered. Residence implies the making of a home and sleeping therein.

(continued on page 216)

How to Maintain Interest

IN THE September issue of *Labour Organiser* I wrote about the task of forming a new League Branch. Most Party Organisers will agree that this is comparatively easy. Keeping a Branch in existence however often presents a far more complicated problem.

If your League Branch is faced with impending failure, it is obviously necessary to look for its causes. Usually these come within one or more of four categories:

- (a) Unsuitable, inefficient or incompetent officers.
- (b) Lack of a well-balanced programme of activities.
- (c) Lack of new recruits, with older members reaching the age limit or playing an active part in senior Party activities.
- (d) Unsuitable meeting place or day of meeting.

While of course problems coming within

competent officers most certainly require careful training and guidance. This should be provided by the local Party Secretary or Agent, or alternatively by the Party Liaison Officer.

There are still far too few Branches which prepare a quarterly programme of activities and then go to the extent of having this duplicated or printed. The new recruit to a League Branch often loses interest because the programme of activities is not sufficiently well-planned or balanced. While it must be recognised that the majority of members probably join a Branch for its social activities, there are a fair proportion who come in purely to assist with political work. It is therefore essential that social activities should be well varied. These can include social evenings and dances, visits to local theatres, hiking, rambling, cycling, camping and occasionally boating, if there is a convenient river.

by

KEN PEAY, National Youth Officer

the fourth category can only be dealt with on a local basis, those coming within the other three can often be remedied by action upon well-tryed and systematic lines.

While I strongly advocate that one of the main functions of the League is to act as a recruiting channel for the Party, if a Branch is to be kept in active existence, it is always necessary for it to have at least two capable leaders to fill the principal offices of Chairman and Secretary. This does not mean that the same two people have got to devote themselves permanently to the League of Youth, but it does necessitate that there should always be effective leadership within the Branch.

Even the most efficient of League of Youth officers are by the very nature of things comparatively inexperienced. Less

Educational activities can include debates, discussions, brains trusts, speakers on topics of political and general interest, film shows and a monthly lecture series. Effort should be made to organise a series of outings to places of interest such as the local Council Chamber, newspaper works, local Corporation undertakings, factories, telephone exchanges, and if within a reasonable distance of London, to the Houses of Parliament.

The Local Party should give real encouragement to the League Branch to take part in practical politics. The Branch can be allocated specific tasks at public meetings, in Parliamentary and Local Government Elections, and in membership campaigns.

Once a Branch programme has been arranged, every effort must be made to see that it is carried through. If a fair

number of copies of the programme are neatly duplicated and distributed amongst young people, they can do much to gain new recruits for the Branch.

Often a League Branch functions quite well for two or three years and then suddenly becomes defunct owing to a number of members reaching the age limit or resigning because of new responsibilities within the senior Party. Such a Branch has probably failed because it has not given constant attention to the problem of introducing new members. Every effort should be made to see that recruiting drives are regularly organised and that a constant flow of new members passes through the Branch into the Party. Although this task is one which should be kept under review by the Party Liaison Officer, it is in the interests of the Local Party to occasionally assist the Branch by seeing that it has available sufficient propaganda material such

as posters, literature and copies of *Socialist Advance*.

It is of the first importance that a Party should not wait for a Branch to fail before endeavouring to secure its reorganisation. If, on the other hand, a Branch does cease to function, a meeting should be called of the members who were previously active. This will not however succeed unless personal contact is made with each person on the Branch books.

Before the initial meeting, it is essential that efforts be made to recruit a considerable number of new members as it can almost be taken for granted that members who were previously active, if not immediately displaying signs of interest, will be lost permanently from the League.

It should be remembered that it will often be advantageous to call in the Regional Organiser or Assistant Regional Organiser to this meeting.

Portsmouth Launch Education Drive

PORTSMOUTH LABOUR PARTY have been quick to act on the findings of the Advisory Committee set up by the Policy Committee of the National Executive Committee to consider the possibilities and methods of extending the work of education within the Party.

This Advisory Committee submitted its findings in July when it reported that there is a great need for the expansion of education within the Movement.

At their Annual General Meeting last February it was stressed to the Portsmouth Party the need for a long-term Educational Plan and training for future officers of the Party. It was reported then that an Education Committee had already been set up and would function as an integral and permanent part of the local organisation.

Following on this the Education Committee has prepared a comprehensive programme of classes for members, beginning now.

While it is intended that these classes should undertake serious work, every effort is being made to meet the needs of individual members. It is being stressed that no one need feel discouraged from joining by any lack of previous education.

Four classes are being held: Local Government, both elementary and advanced,

Public Expression and Politics and the Parliamentary System.

There will be 12 classes held fortnightly in each course, and it is intended that discussion will form an important part of the classes.

To encourage those taking part in the classes prizes are to be offered for the best essay on each subject. A typical example of an essay which the organisers have in mind is 'Give a copy of the notes you would use for a speech to the Portsmouth Chamber of Commerce on "Nationalisation"'.

Sending us information of this comprehensive study programme C. D. Prior, Secretary/Agent at Portsmouth, points out that the success of these classes depends largely on the individual selected to act as Education Secretary.

He also points out that there is no question about the need for the classes and that there are certainly sufficient interested students to make them worth while. He adds that members of all ages are taking part, youngsters from the League of Youth attending classes with mature councillors.

Portsmouth are to be commended on their undertaking. What they have set afoot should act as a spur to other Parties and is directly in line with one of the prior domestic needs of the Movement.

Put it in Writing

by FRANK ALLAUN

I ONCE worked alongside an engineer called Ernie. He was a magnificent exponent of the Labour case.

His mind was encyclopaedic—it could recall at will the exact words Neville Chamberlain uttered at Munich. His insight was so acute he could destroy in a sentence the whole defence of an unfair budget. He was tireless in arguing for the Socialist cause.

But although Ernie's influence was profound among his mates and in his local Labour Party he never thought of putting his ideas on paper. With little extra effort he could have reached a far wider circle by writing letters to the press.

What opportunities Ernie was missing. And there are thousands of other good lads who are overlooking this weapon in the struggle.

A letter in a correspondence column will be read by thousands, or even millions, of people who would never think of attending a Labour meeting. (Which is, of course, just another example of the power and danger of the capitalist press.)

I am suggesting that it is the duty of Labour Party members to do their bit in writing to the press. Don't forget: **the correspondence column is one of the most influential in the whole newspaper. Many readers turn to it automatically as their first item of interest.**

Why should so many Labour men who know their stuff remain inarticulate and leave the correspondence column to retired colonels, members of the Conservative Party and the paid staff of the Economic League?

HOW TO DO IT

Here are some tips on how to get letters into the Press. (1) **Keep them short.** You can drive a point home as effectively in a snappy paragraph as in a long, dreary article—and you are far more likely to find your letter in print.

It is advisable to confine your letter to a single point—one hard fact.

When you have drafted your letter go through it again and again, cutting out every unnecessary word and sentence until

it is not more than 100 words.

(2) **Keep your words, sentences and paragraphs short and simple.** Don't attempt 'literary' style. Never mind if you are not a 'fine writer'. Spelling, punctuation and grammar can always be polished up in the newspaper office by a sub-editor, provided you have something worth saying.

(3) **Choose a subject of interest or importance to many.** You can write on a thousand topics, and on nearly all of them there is a working-class point of view.

(4) **Send your letter to all the papers you think may possibly accept it.** It is often worth sending simultaneously to a dozen journals, especially if your subject is of national importance. If you put 'Press Matter Only' on the envelope and tuck the flap in without sticking it up you need only use a 1½d. stamp.

Don't overlook the local and evening newspapers, where your chances are obviously higher than in the nationals because there is less competition for space. They, however, usually prefer letters which have not been circulated widespread.

If your letter, however, deals with some issue of national interest there is always a chance of success. In this field you should include *Reynolds News* and the *Daily Herald*. Study the papers and note what kind and style of letter they prefer.

(5) **Get your letter typed if possible.** You can appreciate how an editor or sub-editor, wading through masses of reading matter, will prefer typed letters which are so much more legible than even the best of handwritten material.

If you cannot borrow or buy (with or without hire purchase) a typewriter, surely you have a girl friend who'll type half-a-dozen letters for you in no time?

(6) **Write on one side of the paper only.** An editor once told me that ninety per cent of his correspondence worries was caused by readers scrawling on both sides of the notepaper. Printers will not set type from such copy, so your letter has to be very important for sub-editors to rewrite half of it unnecessarily.

(7) **Keep on trying** even if your letters are not at first accepted. They will certainly be carefully read. Editors of some national newspapers estimate that one letter represents the views of a thousand readers who felt that way who couldn't be bothered to write or hadn't a stamp or envelope available.

If they receive a stream of letters protesting, say, against the cuts, or warlike foreign policy, or class legislation, or perhaps their own paper's policy, they will sit up and take notice. So, even if your letter is not printed it will still serve a useful purpose.

(8) **The best advice of all is to take the National Council of Labour College correspondence courses in English.** I have personally found them really helpful. They are in elementary, intermediate and advanced English, the third dealing with Article Writing and Labour Journalism. They will put you well on the road to success and the joy of seeing a pungent letter under your own name appearing in print.

Write to the N.C.L.C., Tillicoultry, Scotland.

Most Labour Party journals are also open to receive **REPORTS** of meetings and activities. The main technique to master here is: **to tell the outstanding point in the opening sentence.**

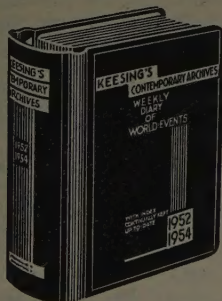
For example, you should *not* begin with 'A meeting of the Blank-town Ward Labour Party was held in the Co-operative Hall last Monday.' It's too dull. It doesn't tell the story. Something like this would be livelier:

A resolution demanding the dropping of all cuts in the children's education was sent to Miss Florence Horsbrugh, Minister of Education, by the Blank-town Ward Labour Party on Monday.

'This is the meanest cut of all,' said Mr. Jack Jones, etc.

Shorthand is seldom necessary. Your object is to give the decision of the meeting or the kernel of the speaker's argument. The speaker's words are not needed except for an occasional short sentence of a striking nature.

A recent Civil Service guide to clear writing sums it all up: '**Be Simple. Be Brief. Be Human. And, above all, Be Accurate.**'



FACTS

please !

There is no excuse for slogan-slinging nor any need to rely on hackneyed phrases for the want of a true picture of the national or international situation, because there is **KEESING'S**, the authentic documentation of present-day developments.

If you have not yet joined this service, you should ask for an inspection copy to see the efficient way in which **KEESING'S** puts all essential data on record for instant reference with the help of the cumulative Index.

Once you have adopted **KEESING'S** (either from the beginning of the current volume or earlier, if you wish) you receive every week a fresh bulletin recording subsequent events in objective reports, prepared for filing in the patent binder to form your permanent log book on current affairs.

KEESING'S • 66 Bristol Road • Keynsham • **BRISTOL**

More Candidates Endorsed

THE FOLLOWING were endorsed as Prospective Parliamentary Candidates at the September meeting of the National Executive Committee:

Bedfordshire :	
Mid-Beds. (C.L.P.) ..	Mr. T. C. Skeffington-Lodge, 17 Chatsworth Court, W.8
Berkshire :	
Abingdon (C.L.P.) ..	Mr. E. C. Castle, 32 Cholmeley Lodge, N.6
Buckinghamshire :	
Wycombe (C.L.P.) ..	Mr. John E. Haire, M.A., The Platt, Bourne End, Bucks
Cheshire :	
Stockport North	Mrs. Muriel E. Nichol, 8 Elmwood, Welwyn Garden City, Herts
Stockport South	Mr. Frank Bibby, 37 Moor Lane, Wilmslow, Cheshire
Devon :	
North Devon (C.L.P.)	Coun. Wm. H. Wilkey, 4 Ebberly Terrace, Barnstaple, N. Devon
Essex :	
Epping (C.L.P.)	Mrs. E. Leah Manning, Willow Cottage, Hatfield Broad Oak, Essex
Saffron Walden	Mr. Michael Clynes Parker, 88 Cadogan Place, Sloane Street, S.W.1
Gloucestershire :	
Stroud and Thornbury (C.L.P.)	Mr. Ben T. Parkin, Elmsleigh, Pearcroft Road, Stonehouse, Glos
Herefordshire :	
Leominster (C.L.P.)	Mr. Robert Buchanan, The Ovals, Kingston, Herefordshire
Hertfordshire :	
Hitchin (C.L.P.)	Mr. Peter J. H. Benenson, 18 Victoria Park Sq., E.2
South-West Hertfordshire (C.L.P.)	Mr. Lawrence Allaker, 5 Castle Close, Bushey, Herts
Huntingdonshire :	
Huntingdon (C.L.P.)	Mr. Francis R. MacDonald, 1 Legbourne Road, Louth, Lincs
Kent :	
Folkestone (C.L.P.) ..	Mr. W. G. R. Boys, Flat B, 18 Eaton Square, London, S.W.1
Sevenoaks (C.L.P.) ..	Mr. J. N. Powrie, 42 St. John's Road, Erith, Kent
Lancashire :	
Darwen (C.L.P.) ..	Mr. Ronald Haines, 46 Wellington Road, Bury, Lancs
Lancaster (C.L.P.) ..	Miss Dodo Lees, 10 Burn-sall Street, London, S.W.3
Manchester — Moss Side (C.L.P.)	Mr. Kenneth Marks, 75a Russell Road, Whalley Range, Manchester, 16
Middleton and Prestwich (C.L.P.)	Mr. Edmund Dell, 40 Delaunays Road, Manchester, 8

London :	
Hampstead (C.L.P.)	Mr. Arthur Richardson, 45 Medusa Road, S.E.6
Middlesex :	
Finchley (C.L.P.) ..	Mr. Terence R. Lancaster, Flat 3, 148 Randolph Avenue, W.9
Harrow East (C.L.P.)	Mr. Robert D. Rees, 93 Dudden Hill Lane, Willesden, N.W.10
Northumberland :	
Newcastle North (C.L.P.)	Mr. Ivan E. Geffen, Oakdale House, West Lanc, Chester-le-Street, Co. Durham
Nottinghamshire :	
Carlton (C.L.P.) ..	Mrs. Florence B. Paton, J.P., 63 Valley Road, Welwyn Garden City, Herts
Shropshire :	
Shrewsbury (C.L.P.)	Mr. Desmond Geoffrey Allen, 94 Hanson's Bridge Road, Erdington, Birmingham, 24
Somerset :	
Weston-super-Mare (C.L.P.)	Mr. R. G. Andrews, 33 Kynaston Road, Didcot, Berks
Surrey :	
Kingston (C.L.P.) ..	Miss Pamela Mary Haddy, 25 Warterville Mansions, London, N.19
Sussex :	
Horsham (C.L.P.) ..	Mr. Wm. A. Baker, 1b Salisbury Road, Southsea, Hants
Warwickshire :	
Birmingham — Hall Green (C.L.P.) ..	Mr. Thomas Crehan, 81 St. Michael Road, Lichfield, Staffs
Worcestershire :	
South Worcestershire (C.L.P.)	Mr. L. R. Fletcher, 103 Cowbridge Road, Canton, Cardiff, S. Wales
Yorkshire :	
North Bradford (C.L.P.)	Mr. John Parris, 3 Wigton Grove, Alwoodley, Moortown, Leeds
North Leeds (C.L.P.)	Mr. Harry M. Waterman, 5 Primley Park View, Alwoodley, Leeds
SCOTLAND	
Ayrshire :	
Ayr (C.L.P.)	Mr. William G. Trotter, c/o Peden, 217 Kenmore Street, Glasgow, S.1
Renfrewshire :	
East Renfrewshire (C.L.P.)	Mr. David J. Phillips, Redcroft, Linlithgow Road, Bo'ness, West Lothian
CO-OPERATIVE CANDIDATES RUNNING IN ASSOCIATION WITH THE LABOUR PARTY	
Essex :	
Colchester	Mr. N. R. Thomas, 140 Kensington Avenue, Manor Park, London, E.12
Yorkshire :	
Cleveland	Mr. A. M. F. Palmer, 9 Hunter Road, Wembleton, London, S.W.20

BEES from a Backbencher's Bonnet

Local Election Costs

by JOHN TAYLOR, M.P.

EARLY THIS YEAR a Tory M.P. let it be known that he proposed to bring in a bill under the Ten Minute Rule to raise the limit of permitted expenditure on local government elections.

It was claimed on his behalf that there would be general agreement 'on all sides' for the measure, which he hoped would have an unopposed passage.

Present ceilings

I could not see it that way. I let it be known that I would oppose the bill if and when it were introduced. It was not, and that was the end of it for the time being. But, as another attempt may be made to get a bill through in time for the next local elections, it is as well to examine the arguments for and against it.

If there are any tenable arguments for it, I have not yet seen them. I am not impressed by the argument that the present limit of £25 for the first 500 electors plus 2d. for each local government elector thereafter is too low for the present level of election costs. This gives us the following expenditure ceilings:

Electorate	£	s.	d.	Electorate	£	s.	d.
3,000 ...	45	16	8	8,000 ...	87	10	0
4,000 ...	54	3	4	9,000 ...	95	16	8
5,000 ...	62	10	0	10,000 ...	104	3	4
6,000 ...	70	16	8	15,000 ...	145	16	8
7,000 ...	79	3	4	20,000 ...	187	10	0

Joint campaigns

In spite of greatly increased printing costs since these limits were fixed, I think they are still adequate for a reasonable campaign. Usually, in local government elections, several candidatures are linked

together for printing purposes, with a common election address and often with a joint poll card. The printing costs per candidature are thus lowered.

Not enough cash

Things may be a bit tight where there are small wards, where there is a separate election address and poll card for each candidate and where it is insisted that these must be sent to each elector through the post, which must, in local elections, be paid for at 1½d. per packet at least.

But we don't run Labour candidatures that way. Our local election literature is hand-delivered. Frequently the delivery is used as an extra canvass check. Looking back over hundreds of local election campaigns I recall only one local party which insisted on using the post for delivery. That party had, at the time, more money than voluntary workers—a combination which is not so infrequent as may be imagined.

Higher expense limits almost invariably are an advantage to our opponents, and a disadvantage to us. The majority of local parties do not spend up to present limits because they cannot afford to do so. To raise these limits would increase their handicap.

Best method

In any case, existing regulations for local elections give our opponents too many advantages over the average Labour candidature. In nine cases out of ten, the business qualification vote helps them and hinders us. There is no limit to the number of cars in local elections. These factors load the dice against us. It seems silly to increase the load.

But there may be other points of view. If so, it would be interesting to hear them. In my view local elections are most successfully fought on personal contacts and doorstep work. This is the cheapest as well as the most effective method. It does not need big budgets.

WITHDRAWAL OF CANDIDATURES

Sussex :			
Hastings		Mr. Anthony Black	
Yorkshire :			
Shipley		Mr. Tom J. Roberts, B.A.	
York		Mr. Ashley Bramall	

KEEP THE PARTY

★ by LE

*If all the seas were politics
And all the air debate
And all the skies dialectics,
Oh, what an awful fate.*

SORRY about that, but the temptation was too strong to resist. I should imagine that you don't need to be a Solomon to know where I stand on the question of social activities. But I must first try to explain how I propose to develop this article. When the Editor suggested that I might like to write something on the subject, and I agreed. I didn't fully appreciate the snag. You see, in the limits of the space available I can either deal with the need for social activities, or the kind of social activities. It will be difficult to do both, but 'fools rush in', etc.

Value underrated

I shall try to deal briefly with the case for, and then mention some ideas as to the kind of events that might be held.

In many Parties, social functions are accepted as part of the job, but of course, the degree of importance attached to this work varies from Party to Party. I should say that by and large, its value is underrated.

I would say much more dogmatically, that the quality of such work usually leaves much to be desired. There is, in my view, a threefold purpose behind social activities: (1) To attract new membership. (2) To retain present membership. (3) To raise money. Many people, while being Labour voters, are not very keen about taking an active part in our work, and this applies equally to many Party members.

Doubts and fears

Far too large a proportion are scared of being expected to 'know about politics', they are worried lest they be expected to speak at a meeting, and indeed, they view

those who do speak with a mixture of awe and suspicion. Social events where members, old and new, active and inactive, can mix freely and talk quietly are indispensable as a means of removing those doubts and fears.

So for both new and present membership, I think a strong case exists for social activities. It is usual too, to make money, and no Party worker needs reminding how important that is! I would only add on this point that very occasionally, it might be worthwhile to run an event at a loss, but of course, local circumstances must be the deciding factor.

Having, very sketchily, dealt with the case for social activities and its relative importance within the framework of the Party, let us turn to the kind of events that we should run, with a brief comment or two thrown in about the kind that we do run.

There are few members of any consequence who have not suffered untold agonies at one of those 'Grand Social' evenings, run in a dismal school hall, with a handful of people, gossiping in dispirited fashion, in obstinate little cliques, while lukewarm tea in cracked cups, with some flyblown cake precariously balanced in the saucer, which blots up the tea as it slops over, is consumed more through loyalty than appetite. We've certainly run some dreadful socials in our time.

More fellowship

Yet when the possible innovations and variations are thought about, it seems incredible that this should be so. If 'fellowship is life', some of our social efforts need large doses of fellowship injected. The key to the whole business is, of course, patient attention to detail and a constant search for novelty. Socialists must first of all be sociable—that means a lively and even ruthless Master of Ceremonies. If you haven't one in your Party—pay for one. If the hall is dismal, spend a few shillings on some coloured streamers. If

VELY — AND HAPPY!

YNARD



you can, throw in a few balloons and streamers. If you have any entertainers, try to get away from the local tenor or soprano, who in many cases have sung the same two songs each, for the past twenty years.

Ask the League of Youth to put on a short sketch, or if you've got a Boys' Club nearby, why not try a short exhibition of Boxing by the Boys. The Girls' Club could give a display of Swedish Drill or whatever it is that Girls' Clubs do in that line. Cash in on the popularity of Square Dancing with a short demonstration. The variations on the theme are innumerable. Socials are only one aspect of social activity.

Ways and means

A few others that spring to mind are: Coach Trips, Boat Trips, Rambles, Theatre Visits, Whist Drives, Beetle Drives, Inter-Ward or Inter Party Sports Competitions, which could include tournaments in draughts, dominoes, table tennis, darts, billiards, snooker, shove ha'penny, etc. In suitable areas Garden Parties are popular. Homework and Handicraft Shows, Dog Shows, Cat Shows, Baby Shows (very tricky this). Gramophone evenings at members' homes are limited in scope but very useful. Playreading, which can ultimately lead to the formation of a Drama Group.

A Party Sports Section which caters for any outdoor sport as demand warrants. Film Shows can be very popular. There are doubtless many other ways and means of developing the social side of our work that I have overlooked.

Go for variety

The point I really want to stress is, not that the foregoing list is particularly original, for most of them have been tried at some time or other, but that, even within this list, new ways of presenting them

should be sought. I don't know that you will approve of this example, but consider for a moment some of the more lurid of the Sunday papers. They concentrate almost entirely on one subject—sex.

Week after week they present variations on that theme, and their sales are tremendous. Public interest doesn't flag, because in more senses than one, the topic is presented from different angles. We should be able to keep up and extend interest in our social activity on the same principle of variation.

In conclusion, if you accept this viewpoint, that Social activity is a necessary

WHAT DO YOU THINK
OF LEN MAYNARD'S
IDEA FOR A NATIONAL
SOCIAL SECRETARY?
WRITE IN AND GIVE US
YOUR VIEWS — BUT
PLEASE KEEP THEM
SHORT AND TO THE
POINT.

field of our work as a means of interesting new membership, retaining present membership and raising cash, and if you also agree that novelty in presentation and attention to detail is vital, I am convinced that social functions in the future will be anticipated with a greater degree of pleasure than is often the case now.

One further idea, upon which I should be very pleased to know your reactions, occurs to me. The Labour Party has its Secretary, National Agent, Research Secretary, Education Officer, etc., and all very necessary, let me hasten to add, but we've no Social Secretary at national level. I think it's worth looking into—do you?

Labour's 'Back Room Boys'

by a Staff Journalist

IF BEING anonymous means being a "backroom boy" then the men and women who staff the Party's Research Department carry that title. So far in this series I have successfully avoided these two overworked and rather meaningless words, but in this article I admit being forced to use them for lack of any alternative.

Despite their anonymity, however, what is done by the research staff reaches out to every Party member and to an extent little realised their work and decisions determine this outlook of the Movement as a whole.

To an outsider much of what they do might appear trivial. For example, Brian Stevens, the Local Government Officer and a member of the Research staff, might at this moment be pondering over a letter from some local councillor seeking guidance on what his council should do with people anxious to keep pigeons in council houses. Or again, what can a council do to prevent people building high boundary walls and obscuring a well-loved local view? Then there is the query about a hutment for Old Age Pensioners which is falling down and another on the housing of "difficult" tenants.



By letter, telephone and personal inquiry the questions come in all expecting and, let it be said, getting a satisfactory answer.

Pigeons and pensioners, a brief wanted by a member of our Front Bench, data for an important speech by an important personage, a policy pamphlet or a discussion pamphlet or just some knotty problem which takes hours of sorting out, such are the day-to-day tasks carried out by the Research Department.

Like the other departments in Transport House this one too has a long history of constant growth and development. Many famous names in the Labour Movement have been connected with it, each helping

in some way or another to make it a unique and in some respects certainly the best organisation of its kind in the world.

After the First World War it was felt that an Information Department was necessary and from that has grown the intricate Research Department which we know to-day. Then it was not concerned with research, which was a duty left to various experts and committees.

Not long afterwards, in 1921 to be exact, it became apparent that a proper Research Department was called for and the T.U.C. and the Labour Party set about making a Joint Research Department for the use of both bodies. The Joint Department was under the control of a joint committee made up equally from the Party Executive and from the General Council of the T.U.C.



Arthur Greenwood, this year's Party Chairman, became the first Secretary of the new Department. Working with him in those comparatively early days were men and women of the calibre of Walter Milne Bailey, Cecil Delisle Burns and Barbara Wootton.

As the Research Department grew so did the library in Transport House. This was also a joint concern with the T.U.C. The library will be treated separately in a future article; sufficient to say here that to-day it comprises perhaps the best collection of its sort to be found anywhere. Proof of this is obvious when one considers the university and postgraduate students who constantly make use of its full and amply provided shelves.

In 1926 the Joint Research Department came to an end and the T.U.C. and Labour Party each set up their own separate Department.

It was in these formative years when to the majority of people a Labour Government with a working majority in the House of Commons seemed an almost

unrealisable dream that much of the basic research into what finally became Labour's programme for the 1945 victory materialised and took shape.

How many appreciate to-day what tenacity and faith must have been required by Labour's research workers between the wars enabling them to go on quietly drawing the blue-prints for that better Britain which even they, at times, must have wondered would ever materialise.

Our policy for agriculture, for housing, for transport, for coal and power, most of the reforms in fact which went on the Statute Book between 1945 and 1951 were thought out and decided in those years.

Arthur Greenwood was still secretary, but in 1941 with heavy and onerous duties as a member of the War Cabinet demanding more and more of his time he relinquished the post and was followed by Morgan Phillips.

From 1941 to 1944, under the latter's direction, the intensive work went on, but now with this difference, that as month succeeded month it became obvious that perhaps after all Labour would not have to wait so long for that working majority.

Morgan Phillips moved to the Party Secretary's chair in January 1945, and his place was taken by Michael Young. Came July 1945 and victory at the polls. In many ways the post-war period was as difficult for the Research Department as were the forlorn years between the wars. Labour was now in office, the majority was there, the chance had come, but those blue-prints had to be transformed into tangible structures and, in helping to ensure this the function of the department changed somewhat.



Michael Young, when the Party gave him a different brief, was followed by Wilfred Fienburgh, now M.P. for Islington. To-day the secretaryship is held by David Ginsburg, who among other attributes, speaks French, German and Russian. On him has fallen the duty of seeing that the essential two-way function of the Department is constantly maintained.

I say two-way advisedly because the Department's first job is to service the Movement with any help and advice on home and economic affairs which it may need.

Dispel, however, any ideas you may have that this work is done by the cartoonists' typical long-haired 'research types'.

Nothing distinguishes the Party's research workers from ordinary people whom you meet every day except perhaps that unlike we lesser mortals they can get sense from the pages of such complicated tomes as the *Annual Abstract of Statistics*.

And do not think that they dream all the time on vague abstract problems, which is so often the layman's idea of research. Most of the time they move quickly and on occasion so quickly that one can only admire their skill and organisation.

To take but one example of this.

Imagine that Mr. Churchill decides to go to the country this week-end. From his announcement right up until polling day the Research Department will produce the invaluable *Daily Campaign Notes* to the following timetable:

Meeting at 8.30 a.m. those concerned in the Department will decide on that day's issue. They have until 3 p.m. on the same afternoon to do their research and write some three to four thousands words of copy by which time everything must be in the hands of the printer ready for mailing out to candidates and agents early on the following morning.

(continued on page 219)



TAKE IT HOME

The DAILY HERALD gets home with brightly presented news, sane views on public affairs, and informative and entertaining features for every member of the family.

*You can rely on
Labour's*

**DAILY
HERALD**

Efficiency Pays a Dividend

by T. Knight, Woolwich Party Secretary

"UNIFORMITY with its many advantages should be striven for, particularly in office administration." These words by Stimpson in the July issue of *Labour Organiser* make extremely sound common sense.

Casting my mind back twenty years, to when I first took office as a Divisional Secretary, and being equally as interested in the organisation nationally as well as locally, my first reactions are still very vivid.

Studying the problem closely, and the history of the movement generally, it struck me forcibly that while the movement had created a dynamic change and forced a new social outlook upon the nation, its organisation had grown haphazardly in constituencies all over the country, in spite of Head Office having been established at Transport House. There has never been in constituency organisation, and administration, any set pattern, each agent adopting his or her own methods; sometimes no method at all. (Here I do not refer to Model Rules and Standing Orders).

And in reading through the articles of Stimpson, Wyatt and Bellamy, it is even more evident that the movement needs a completely new approach to constituency organisation which, because of our particular kind of democratic structure will be extremely difficult, take us longer to complete, and eventually be more expensive.

The root of the trouble lies in the inadequate training of Agents (not in electioneering because the Diploma and Agents' Grade "A" Courses, plus the great accumulated experience in the movement of elections; training in electoral work is of the highest standard) but the Agents' Grade "A" Course instead of being the final examination should be only the preliminary stage from which more advanced training would be given in such subjects as business methods, book-keeping, essentials of journalism, etc.

And this is where I am afraid it is

necessary to comment on Wyatt v. Stimpson.

The idea of simplicity in administration is not sound; the aim should always be efficiency, and accuracy where records are concerned. And even more than that because a continually expanding organisation like ours must have an administration able to cope with the expansion. If it is necessary to do detailed work, which becomes routine, and do it in a certain way, then the work must be done, and quite often no short cuts exist.

The great loophole in Stimpson's method of handling collections is found in his own statement, "I am concerned only with the gross amounts paid by the collectors, not with £10 as divided into 400 monthly subscriptions of sixpence".

How is it possible to know that £10 is the correct amount of collections if he has not checked the sixpences. "You can't trust the Collectors, then?" he might say. But surely these are accounts and should be checked.

Wyatt I think is correct in his attitude of centralising his membership and keeping a record which he checks and knows to be correct, and in establishing his administration to expand.

This is the point where training of agents arises. If all agents were acquainted with modern business methods and administration they could adopt any of the methods most suitable, and throughout the country uniformity of system would develop even if methods varied.

Reflecting on our own Party for a moment where 10,000 paying members exist, the problem of recording and accounting members and income offers no problem. The recording is done by the loose leaf method, and a sheet made out for each new member, then filed in the appropriate ward. Collections are recorded in a loose leaf ledger into which each subscription is transferred, the totals balanced with the Collector's Book, which is then returned to the collector. At the end of the year the total paid by each member is transferred to the individual sheet.

This is not some kind of brilliantly conceived recording system; just a straightforward commercial system adapted to our Party's use, and the beauty of it is, we could handle twice the number of members and then continue to expand.

Through our office each year passes approximately £8,000 (members' subscriptions this year will be £2,000) and all the book-keeping is done in the office by myself with the help of the Assistant Secretary. But here again no brilliantly conceived system is used. We use the single entry system with an Analysis Income Book, and a two-column ledger for expenditure, which is broken down into various accounts, each account having its own page or pages. Receipts, Bank Account, etc., being done in the ordinary way.

Henry Royce was once asked how the success of the great Rolls-Royce Car had been achieved. He replied, "There is nothing new, it is merely a proper application of the principles of engineering already established". That is true of Party administration. All that is needed is a proper application of the principles of administration and book-keeping already established—to suit our own purpose of course.

Finance and membership, I feel, should be centralised, and collectors appointed by the agent, to become solely the agent's responsibility, whether they are paid or unpaid. The aim, I feel, in all constituencies should be to appoint paid collectors which gives a Party some control over them. When dealing with collectors I always ensure that they act as subscription collectors and nothing else. A collector's job is to foster and help develop the membership. They are paid for that and must do it.

The following is an extract from a resumé of a Collectors' Meeting which we hold periodically:

"Collectors' Influence. It was encouraging to find that the personality of the Collectors was playing an important part in the consolidation of membership. The older Collectors had obviously developed a pleasant manner of approach and gained, the confidence of members, so much so, that many of our members confided in the Collectors, to whom they looked for advice and guidance. New Collectors will, undoubtedly, also follow this course and make themselves an influence among the membership."

All I need add to this is that Collectors must be carefully chosen, and certain essential qualities looked for.

AGENCY APPOINTMENTS

THE National Executive Committee have recently approved the following Agency appointments:

MRS. SADIE FLEMING to Carlisle. Mrs. Fleming has been with Lanark as a Trainee Agent for a year prior to her appointment at Carlisle. She acted as Assistant Agent at Lanark in 1950 and 1951 General Elections. Mrs. Fleming has been in the Party for 16 years.

MISS W. HUARTSON to Cheltenham. Miss Huartson, a trained midwife, joins the Agency ranks after 6 years' voluntary activity at Preston. She holds the Diploma in Electoral and Party Organisation.

J. A. GRAHAM to Hemel Hempstead. Tony Graham has been Secretary-Agent at Winchester for the past 18 months. He has had experience in control of elections from Parliamentary to Parish Councils.

H. PRESTON to South Norfolk. On National Service in the R.A.F. at the time of his appointment, Harold Preston has now taken up his duties. A keen member of the League of Youth, Harold comes

from Scarborough, where he has assisted in Parliamentary and Local Government Elections.

D. TURLAND to Wimbledon. An active worker in the Spelthorne Constituency, Donald Turland fills the vacancy at Wimbledon. He has held various party and trade union offices during his period of membership.

G. W. BAKER to Bradford South. After 12 months as the Agent at Bedford, Geoffrey Baker took up his new appointment in Mid-August. He was in control at Bedford at the 1951 General Election and at the 1952 Local Government Elections.

A. R. JONES to Brecon and Radnor. Ron Jones has been at St. Marylebone for the past four years as Agent, during which time he has been in control of Parliamentary and Local Government Elections. He has also given full-time assistance in most Parliamentary by-elections in the London area during this period. He holds the Agents' Grade "A" Certificate of Proficiency.

GET EVERY LABOUR VOTE REGISTERED NOW

LEN SIMS'S advice, (continued from page 203)

Residential Qualification

This is the main qualification. In order to be registered as a parliamentary and local government elector, a person must be a British subject (or citizen of the Republic of Ireland); of full age; have no legal disqualification; and be **resident** at the address on the qualifying date.

Non-Resident Qualification

This is a limited qualification and applies to local government elections only. The non-resident vote is for persons of full age, etc., who are ratepayers **but not resident in the area of the local authority**. In this case they must occupy as owner or tenant rateable land or premises to the yearly value of not less than £10. If jointly occupied, the value must not be less than £10 multiplied by the number of occupiers. The letter "L" is placed before the name to indicate that the entitlement is for local government elections only. When a person is not entitled to vote at certain local government elections an additional letter is placed in front of his name, such as

C—not entitled to vote in county council elections.

R—not entitled to vote in rural district elections.

In Scotland the qualification is slightly different and reads "if he is the owner, or occupier as tenant, of any lands and heritages . . ."

The Youth Vote

Provision is made on the official form for the registration of persons whose 21st birthday is after 21st November, 1952, and on or before 16th June, 1953. In Scotland "if not 21 years of age on the 1st December, 1952, but will be 21 years of age on or before the 15th June, 1953". These entries will have the letter 'Y' prefixing the name and they will be entitled to vote and subscribe a nomination paper after 1st October, 1953.

A person is of full age on the day before his 21st birthday.

Merchant Seamen

There is also provision on the official form for those engaged in the Merchant Service. The letters 'MS' will be inserted before the name. The Electoral Registration Officer will, on receipt of the form,

forward an explanatory leaflet (R.P.F.28), together with R.P.F.7, to the person so entered to enable him to be treated as an absent voter. R.P.F.10 will also be sent for the appointment of a proxy.

Service Qualification

Persons entitled to a Service qualification are: Members of H.M. Forces (including the women's Forces); Crown Servants employed abroad; and the wives of members of the Forces or Crown Servants if residing or about to reside outside the United Kingdom in order to be with their husbands. The forms to be used are as follows:

Member of H.M. Forces—F/Vote/33

Wife of above residing or
about to reside with
him —F/Vote/34

Crown Servant abroad — Estavote

Wife of above residing or
about to reside with
him Estasuffrage

A declaration made by the wife of a Service voter about to leave the United Kingdom must be made within six weeks of the date on which she expects to leave. These forms can be obtained from the unit, ship, government department, or the local Registration Office. The declaration, which must be attested by a commissioned officer of H.M. Forces or an officer of a Government Department, can be transmitted by or on behalf of the declarant. Those, bearing a date not later than 20th November, 1952 (1st December in Scotland), but received too late for inclusion in the Electors Lists, will be treated as a claim provided it reaches the Electoral Registration Officer by the last day for making claims.

Camps and Hostels

In a number of areas there are camps or hostels for those employed on work of a temporary nature or engaged in large factories. As a result, some fail to get registered at all whilst many more, because of their moving around do not obtain a postal vote. Where such places are known, contact should be established, either through the appropriate Trade Union Branch secretary, or direct, so as to give them full information. The important point at this stage is to ensure they are registered. Once registered,

those entitled to a postal vote on removal can be supplied with the necessary form.

The Electors' Lists

The second, and most important stage, comes with the publication of the Electors' Lists. It is at this period a thorough check must be made to ensure our members and supporters are entered. The checking and making of claims must take place within the 14 days laid down. In order to do this efficiently it will be essential for the Constituency Party agent or secretary to either collect the Lists in the morning or ensure they are delivered. They can then be passed on to the respective committees over the week-end. If this is not done valuable time will be lost.

The Electors' Lists consist of

List A—a copy of the current Register.

List B—newly-qualified electors.

List C—those no longer qualified.

Only Lists B and C are supplied by the Electoral Registration Officer, two of which can be single-sided. Each committee should have been supplied with their copy of the current Register when formed.

In cases where it has been found that omissions or mistakes have occurred in the current Register it will be necessary to check List B to ensure they have been remedied. Persons having moved into the area up to and including the qualifying date should also be included.

List C should be thoroughly checked to prevent supporters being deleted in error. If you have a Marked Register it is also useful in finding out how many supporters have moved out. If the removal of a member or supporter is known, it would be helpful if the Constituency Party secretary concerned could be notified in order that a check could be made at that end. This is very important in marginal constituencies.

Claims

Secretaries would be well advised to obtain supplies of R.P.F.5 (R.P.F.5/1 for Scotland) and issue them to the committees in readiness. These can be obtained from the Electoral Registration Officer. If a large number is required and cannot be supplied, a duplicated form to like effect can be used.

Application can be made on behalf of a claimant and the form entered accordingly, though it is better for the person to fill it in himself. Parties might con-

sider sending in these claims to the Electoral Registration Officer after making a list for future reference. Applications, unless delivered by hand, must carry a 1½d. stamp.

Objections

Objection to the inclusion of a name or names on the List can be made during the period for claims. R.P.F.6 is the form to be used. In these cases it will be necessary to state the grounds of objection and include the registration unit and the name and address of the person making objection. Consideration of claims and objections must be completed by 4th February 1953 (11th February in Scotland). A person wishing to appeal against the decision of the Electoral Registration Officer must give him notice of appeal when the decision is made or within 14 days. In the case of appeal the person objected to must be notified. The ground of appeal must be specified.

The Register of Electors

Once the Register is published it becomes a statutory document and no additions, deletions or alterations can be made. Full advantage must, therefore, be taken of the procedure laid down otherwise another year must elapse before any slip can be remedied. Having ensured all our supporters are duly registered it will be up to us to see that, at the appropriate time, they use their vote to good effect.

Free Copies of Register

Four copies of the Register of Electors for the whole constituency are available to Constituency Parties for use in connection with a person's prospective candidature in a parliamentary election. Two of these can be single-sided and the Electoral Registration Officer should be notified if required.

One copy of the Register for any electoral area is available to a candidate or his election agent in a local government election.

Finally, we have designed posters for display in Party premises, Labour Clubs and other suitable places, during the period for making claims. The price is 1s. for five copies (post free), obtainable from the Labour Publications Department, Transport House, Smith Square, S.W.1. If mounted on board they can be used from time to time.

NO SUCH THING AS BAD PUBLICITY !

READING THROUGH a recent copy of the *National Newsagent* we chanced on this rather unique story. It tells of a man and wife who set up business as newsagents and rather explodes the old tale that Socialist politics are bad for those 'in business'.

'The population of this town, 1,600 are preponderantly Conservative in politics, or they were!' says the writer. 'During the elections I plastered my shop front with posters and pictures of the Labour candidate and used one room of the shop as a committee-room for Labour.'

'I was warned by one or two prominent citizens that in six months' time I should be 'out of business. In six months' time I was chairman of a strong local Labour

party and had increased my business by 25 per cent.

'Unorthodox methods *can* increase business, and what I had been warned would be detrimental to my business actually brought in trade from the most unexpected quarters, and some real good customers of all parties.

'Some came to re-convert me to paths of rectitude, some to argue a little, but all granted freely my political rights, and we parted friends. Which all goes to prove that, in the words of the Great Barnum, "there ain't no such thing as bad publicity".'

'I am now a parish councillor, vice-chairman of the Divisional Labour Party and have been asked to stand for the County Council.'

How often have you said . . .

'I MUST READ THAT BOOK

one day . . . ?

The time for serious reading is NOW. Plan your study for these critical times and select your books from a really reliable and specialist source. Contemporary and standard works on Labour and Trades Unionism can be obtained from . . .



Transport House
Smith Square
London, S.W.1

Book List available.
Call, write or phone
VICtoria 9434

Our Errors

MR. H. BELLAMY, who contributed the interesting article in last month's number on the controversy for and against forms and uniformity presently running in our columns, asks us to make the following corrections to his article.

'You quote me,' he writes in a letter to the Editor, 'as writing "Does this replace all work?" Obviously nothing can ever replace all work, what I wrote was "Does it all work?"'

'In referring to the monthly reports on Collectors I did not write "plus", the reports were indicated as a separate check.

'And as to an "accurate marked register", really that is quite ridiculous—there's no such animal. Actually I qualified it as follows: "A pretty accurate marked register" using the word "pretty" in its colloquial sense. Perhaps "fairly" would have been the better word.'

We duly apologise to Mr. Bellamy for allowing these errors to pass but can assure him that no word has reached the Editor of their damaging in any way his professional reputation because no one has written in to point out the errors—except Mr. Bellamy himself.



MORTONS FOR STATIONERY

Write for samples and new List of ENVELOPES, DUPLICATING PAPERS, STENCILS, INKS, TYPEWRITER RIBBONS and CARBONS etc. as supplied to scores of Labour Party and Trade Union Offices
Mortons, 37 Wheatsheaf Hall, Wheatsheaf Lane, London, S.W.8

BACK-ROOM BOYS—continued

So far in this series few actual names have been mentioned because anonymity is the accepted rule at Transport House and because much of the work either overlaps or is spread among several people. In the case of the Research Department, however, where there is a certain overlapping, of course, it is felt that one or two names should be mentioned for the benefit of those readers who may like to know the name of the person at least who is partly responsible for much of the assistance received from the Department.

In the true tradition of old and faithful Party servants we have Miss Kate Selby, who, after many years' service in the Department, is concerned now with the daily proceedings in the House of Commons and the work of Members of Parliament. Miss Selby, for example, is the person who keeps track of all those directorships held by Tory M.P.s.

Talking Points, that ever-helpful aid to public speakers, is produced by Peter Willmott, who is also responsible for matters relating to food and agriculture.

In the Party educational field George Wright, the Education Officer, is included on the staff, filling a post of ever-increasing importance.

It is rare for the authors of Party publications to receive good personal criticisms in the Press, but Peter Shore, who wrote the recent pamphlet *The Real Nature of Conservatism*, is one who broke down the barrier and received the praise he merited for a pamphlet which set the Tories tingling about the ears. Shore's primary function is handling queries on private industry.

Nationalisation is handled by Gwyneth Thomas and everything pertaining to economic and financial questions by Anne Jackson.

Such then is the Research Department. Not a clutter of out-of-touch old fogies, but in the main a group of young men and women with their feet planted firmly in the Movement, carrying on a great tradition.

Many of them will be known to readers as lecturers at the Party's Summer Schools and as speakers at Party meetings.

The Department is no more or no less important than those already reviewed or about to be reviewed in this series. It has its place with the others. Suffice to say that we would not be such an alive, such an active national Movement if the Research Department let up for one moment in its tasks.

Don't just grouse JOIN THE LABOUR PARTY the party that KEEPS its promises

A new poster, brilliantly designed in red and black on a white background to help boost your membership drives and bring those disgruntled-with-Toryism voters into your Party. Available in two sizes; crown, 1 copy 4d. post paid or for smaller displays and windows 7½in. by 10in. 12 for 1/-. Orders from: Labour Publications Dept., Transport House, Smith Square, London, S.W.1.

MONEY—CASH BRASS—TIN

Call it what you like
IT'S ALL

FUNDS!!!!

Send for our free fund-raising samples, only 3d. postage, to:—

THE IDEAL PRINTERS
12, Midland Street, HULL

THE "FUND-RAISING"
SPECIALISTS

FULL UNION SHOP SINCE 1922
EST: 1919

Labour Party Publications

CURRENT ISSUES

PAMPHLETS, LEAFLETS AND BOOKLETS, ETC.

LEAFLETS

	Carriage paid
Invitation to a Party	30s. per 1,000 copies.
Do you remember (Membership) ... }	27s. 6d. per 1,000 copies.
Just scraps of paper (Membership) ... }	
Trade Unionists and Politics	100 copies, 3s. 6d.; 500, 15s.; 1,000 £1 7s. 6d.
Fifty Things the Tories have done ... }	17s. per 1,000 copies.
Stop the Sell Out	
About the Labour Party	6 copies, 6d.; 12, 1s.; 24, 1s. 8d.; 50, 3s.; 100, 5s. 6d.; 1,000, £2 5s.
An appeal to Labour Voters	8s. per 1,000 copies.

PAMPHLETS AND BOOKLETS, ETC.

Prices, including postage

POLICY PAMPHLETS:

Labour's Foreign Policy	1 copy, 4½d.; 12, 2s. 9d.; 50, 10s. 6d.; 100, £1.
Towards World Plenty	
Facing the Facts	

POLICY DISCUSSION PAMPHLETS:

No. 1—Problems of Foreign Policy ...	1 copy, 6d.; 12, 3s. 9d.; 24, 7s.; 50, 13s. 6d.; 100, £1 5s.
No. 2—Our Daily Bread	
No. 3—Problems of Public Ownership	
No. 4—The Welfare State	
No. 5—The Future of Private Industry	

EDUCATIONAL SERIES PAMPHLETS:

No. 1—Trade Unionism, its Origins, Growth and Role in Modern Society	1 copy, 6d.; 12, 3s. 9d.; 24, 7s.; 50, 13s. 6d.; 100, £1 5s.
No. 2—The Co-operative Movement	
No. 3—The Real Nature of Conservatism	

GENERAL PAMPHLETS:

Monopoly	1 copy, 4½d.; 12, 2s. 6d.; 100, 17s. 6d.
A World of Peace and Plenty ... }	1 copy, 4½d.; 12, 3s. 6d.; 24, 6s. 6d.; 50, 13s.
A Policy for Secondary Education ...	
Fifty Million Unemployed	1 copy, 8d.; 12, 5s.; 100, £1 17s. 6d.
Guide to the Elements of Socialism	1 copy, 8d.; 12, 5s.; 100, £1 15s.
Labour Party Diary, 1953	1 copy, 2s. 9d.; 6, 12s. 9d.; 24, £2 8s.; 50, £4 12s.
Local Government Handbook 1951/52 (England and Wales)	2s. 10d.
Scottish Local Government 1952 ...	2s. 2d.
Campaign Quotations	1 copy, 3s. 10d.; 6, 17s. 6d.
Party Organisation	1 copy, 1s. 8d.; 6, 8s.; 12, 15s.

THE LABOUR PUBLICATIONS DEPARTMENT,
Transport House, Smith Square, London, S.W.1.